



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : A61M 5/50, G09F 3/02	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/62848 (43) International Publication Date: 26 October 2000 (26.10.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP00/03345 (22) International Filing Date: 13 April 2000 (13.04.00) (30) Priority Data: 99 107 291.9 14 April 1999 (14.04.99) EP (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): AMGEN, INC. [US/US]; One Amgen Center Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): KESSLER, Patricia, Marie [US/NL]; Prins Frederiklaan 18, NL-4835 LE Breda (NL). ACKERMANN, John [US/US]; 752 Bright Star, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360 (US). (74) Agent: GRÜNECKER, KINKELDEY, STOCKMAIR & SCHWANHÄUSSER; Maximilianstrasse 58, D-80538 München (DE).		(81) Designated States: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: TAMPER EVIDENT SYRINGE ASSEMBLY <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>		
(57) Abstract <p>The present invention relates to pre-filled tamper evident syringe assemblies, including a tubular syringe body with a nose portion for receiving a hollow needle communicating with the interior of the syringe body, a needle cap for protecting at least the nose portion and a label bonded to an outer surface of the syringe body. The tamper evident feature of such an assembly is provided by a simple construction. Therefore, at least a portion of the needle cap adjacent to the syringe body is of essentially the same diameter as the syringe body, and the label of the syringe body extends onto the needle cap and is bonded and/or positively engaged thereto, so as to produce evidence of tampering when the needle cap is removed.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

DESCRIPTION

Tamper Evident Syringe Assembly

Introduction

This invention relates to a tamper evident syringe assembly, including a tubular syringe body with a nose portion for receiving a hollow needle communicating with an interior of the syringe body, a needle cap for protecting at least the nose portion and a label bonded to an outer surface of the syringe body. The invention also relates to a pre-filled tamper evident syringe assembly and a tamper evident label for use in a syringe assembly.

Pre-filled syringes are widely known, especially in fields where liquid medicaments are used and where such injectables may be administered by the patients themselves. Pre-filled syringes minimize packaging by eliminating the need for a separate vial of medication. They are also even more convenient than disposable syringes which require filling before use. Due to the fact that a single dose product is provided, which is already accurately filled and labeled with the name of the medication, no incorrect dosage upon administration can occur. There is as well a lower risk of contamination of the medicament with micro-organisms, including potentially deadly viruses. Pre-filled syringes also minimize the space required for storage and shipment.

Prior Art

Known syringe assemblies, especially pre-filled ones, include a barrel or tubular syringe body containing an injectable solution. The majority of such assemblies include a nose portion provided at one end of the syringe body on which a hollow needle is fitted. The hollow needle can be either separate from the barrel or

integrated thereon as a unit. The rear side of the syringe body is closed by a plunger assembly including a plunger head for sealing the barrel in one direction and a shaft extending out of the barrel. To fit a separate hypodermic needle to the nose portion, well known fittings, such as a luer lock design can be used. Since it is important that the injectable be safely housed within the barrel, the nose portion with or without the needle, also has to be safely sealed. This is done by a needle cap fitting thereon. Modern cap designs include an outer rigid shield and an elastic, hollow core for inserting the nose portion with or without the needle. The elastic core provides for proper sealing. One further important aspect of syringes, especially pre-filled ones, is to make them tamper evident and to limit access. Known syringe assemblies are therefore stored in blister packages which completely surround the assembly and which must be opened to gain access. The blister package therefore provides for evidence of tampering. One disadvantage of such a design is the relatively large amount of packaging material, especially in cases where several of these assemblies are sold as a bigger supply unit. Each of the assemblies in the supply unit has to be packed in the blister package separately. Some medications may have to be cold-stored, which means that the blister package material must be appropriate for cold storage to ensure that the seal does not break in cold temperatures.

Evidence of tampering is necessary also in the food industry and several solutions have been provided. However, none of the solutions can be directly transferred to syringe assemblies, especially due to the small size of the syringes, preferably pre-filled ones, and other obstacles in the pharmaceutical field.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a syringe assembly which is provided with a simple tamper evident feature, which is easily manufactured at a low cost.

A further object of the present invention is to reduce the amount of waste occurring from the tamper evident feature.

Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention, the above objects are obtained with a tamper evident syringe assembly according to the preamble of claim 1, with the features that at least a portion of the needle cap adjacent to the syringe body is of essentially the same diameter as the syringe body and that the label of the syringe body extends onto the needle cap and bonded and/or positively engaged thereto, so as to produce evidence of tampering when the needle cap is removed. It is not necessary that the assembly is pre-filled. The tamper evident feature is therefore fulfilled by simply extending the label onto the needle cap. The portion of the label extending onto the needle cap has to be securely connected thereto by either a bonding technique or by positively engaging it. This portion of the label can be either designed so that it has to be destroyed when separating the needle cap from the syringe body, or that it prevents proper re-assembly of the cap. The term diameter should not be limited to only cylindrical shapes of the syringe body and the needle cap. Other shapes can be used and the term diameter represents the dimensions of the outer shapes. According to a similar solution in claim 14 a pre-filled tamper evident syringe assembly is provided.

In one preferred embodiment, the label is wrapped around the syringe body and/or the needle cap at least, in an angle range of about at least three-hundred and sixty degrees. Since the label is wrapped totally around the syringe body or the needle cap, it is not easy to separate these parts. Especially in cases where the syringe body and/or the needle cap, is manufactured from material with insufficient bonding characteristics, such as a glass material, it is useful that the label has overlapping parts which can be bonded together more securely. An overlapping part of the label on the needle cap provides for proper connection over the full range.

In another form, an inner surface of the label can be provided with a layer of permanent adhesive. For example, in cases where the needle cap is removed from the front portion of the label, leaving a hollow tube formed by this part, it is impossible to stick the needle cap back onto the nose portion due to the fact that the permanent adhesive is still active and provides for a high friction force. This

part of the label will crease if someone tries to put the needle cap back onto the nose portion.

In another embodiment, a crease line is formed in the label between the label portion extending onto the needle cap and the remainder of the label. Such a crease line can be perforated, for example in the area between the needle cap and the syringe body, so that the label portion extending onto the needle cap is separated from the remainder of the label if the needle cap is removed. It is also possible to have additional indications, such as different colors in the area of the perforation.

According to one further aspect of the invention, an acrylic adhesive can be used as the permanent adhesive. Such an adhesive provides for high bonding strength even at low temperatures.

Although any other suitable plastic material can be used for providing a film to create the label, according to one preferred embodiment, a PVC film (polyvinylchloride) is used. Such a film has good flexibility even at low temperatures and especially in cases where a perforation is provided, and undesired breaking of the perforation is to be avoided.

A still more common material for medical purposes is polypropylene (PP) and it is therefore also possible to make the label from a PP film.

In one further arrangement, the label portion extending onto the needle cap can be provided with a pull-tab. The needle cap can therefore be only removed from the syringe body, if the front label portion is pulled away from the remainder of the label by using the pull-tab.

One further advantage is provided by an embodiment wherein the label portion extending onto the needle cap is provided with at least one opening and the needle cap is provided with at least one projection extending through at least one opening.

The needle cap therefore positively engages the label portion and it has to be destroyed to remove the needle cap. Any kind of openings and projections can be designed to fulfill this feature.

To ensure a proper connection of the needle cap portion and the label portion, it is also possible to provide the needle cap portion on which the label is bonded with a rough surface. This can be done either to increase the bonding characteristics in connection with an adhesive or to provide a surface shape, for example by knurling, around which the label portion is wrapped tightly. In this regard it is also possible to use a shrinkable film to tightly engage at least the needle cap portion.

In one further aspect of the present invention, the label portion bonded onto the needle cap can be formed from an elongated strip connected through bridging portions to the remainder of the label, the bridging portions at least laterally confined with at least one opening. The strip can be made longer than the remainder of the label so that for example, a pull tab can be provided. It is also possible that such a design is simply cut out from a film in one piece.

Preferably, the label portion bonded onto the needle cap can have two rectangular openings. The openings abut the crease line and the elongated strip and the bridging portions laterally confine the openings. This will reduce the force necessary to separate the label portion from the remainder of the label, since it is not connected along the whole crease line with the rest of the label. Using such a design, the force for separating the label portion can be exactly defined.

The invention is also directed to a tamper evident label for use in a syringe assembly according to one of claims 1 to 26. The label has a portion, which is bondable to an outer surface of a syringe body and a portion, which is bondable and/or positively engageable to a portion of a needle cap having essentially the same diameter as the syringe body.

Brief Description of the Drawings.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a pre-filled tamper evident syringe assembly;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the tubular syringe body and the needle cap assembled thereto;

Figure 3 is a plan view of a tamper evident label before bonding to the syringe body and the needle cap;

Figure 4 is an enlarged view of a cross-section of the syringe assembly of Figure 1 along the line IV - IV of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a plan view of a second embodiment of a pre-filled tamper evident syringe assembly with a transparent label;

Figure 6 is a plan view of the tamper evident label of Figure 5 prior to bonding;

Figure 7 is a plan view of a third embodiment of a pre-filled tamper evident syringe assembly with a transparent label;

Figure 8 is a plan view of the label of Figure 7 prior to bonding;

Figure 9 is a plan view of another tamper evident label prior to bonding.

Description of Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

Figures 1 to 4 show a first embodiment of the present invention.

In these figures a pre-filled tamper evident syringe assembly (1), essentially including a tubular syringe body (2), a plunger assembly (3) slideably fitted therein,

a needle cap (4) and a tamper evident label (5) bonded to the syringe body and the needle cap is shown.

The syringe body (2) preferably is made out of a glass material and has opposing ends 6 and 7 and incorporates a chamber, preferably a cylindrical chamber, which is defined by the inner wall of the syringe body (2). End (6) is provided with a surrounding flange (8) and is open so that the plunger assembly (3) can be slideably received by the chamber. The end (7) is provided with a nose portion which is adapted to receive a hypodermic needle thereon. For example, a luer lock assembly can be used to connect the hypodermic needle to the nose portion (9). The hypodermic needle having a channel extending from the tip of the needle into the chamber of the syringe body (2). This channel of the needle preferably is sealed with an appropriate design of needle cap (4).

The plunger assembly extending through the end (6) includes a shaft (10) which has a thumb rest (11) located at the outer end of the shaft (10). At the inner end of the shaft (10) a moveable plug is provided which is in sliding engagement with the inner wall of the chamber of the syringe body (2). The thumb rest (11) is adapted to facilitate the application of pressure on the shaft (10) to move the plunger assembly (3) along the chamber within the syringe body (2).

The chamber within the syringe body (2) is filled with the desired injection fluid. Any leakage is prevented by the sliding plug of the plunger assembly (3) and the needle cap (4).

The needle cap (4) comprises an outer needle shield manufactured from rigid material and an inner core made from an elastic rubber material which can be the same material as used for the sliding plug of the plunger assembly (3). This resilient material of the needle cap (4) seals the channel of the needle or the nose portion (9). The needle cap (4) has an enlarged gripping portion (12) and a reduced diameter portion (13). The reduced diameter portion (13) is generally of the same diameter as the syringe body (2) at the nose portion to which it attaches. The

gripping portion (12) is only slightly bigger in diameter, preferably adding twice the thickness of the tamper evident label (5). If label (5) is bonded to the syringe body (2) and the needle cap (4), the labeled syringe body (2) and gripping portion (12) have the same diameter.

As can be seen in Figure 1, the plunger assembly (3) is in the extended position when the syringe assembly (1) is filled.

The tamper evident label (5) is manufactured from a thin film of polypropylene cut to rectangular shape and having two shorter edges 14 and 15, and two longer edges 16 and 17. The width of the label (5) or the length of the shorter edges 14 and 15 is longer than the circumference of the syringe body (2), so that the edge portions 16 and 17 must overlap if the label (5) is bonded to the syringe body (2) (See Figure 4). The front side of the tamper evident label (5) may be provided with printing which gives information of the substance filling the syringe assembly (1). The rear side of the tamper evident label (5) is covered with a permanent adhesive, preferably an acrylic adhesive.

This can be seen in Figures 1 and 3, the tamper evident label (5) is divided into two portions. On the left side there is the body portion (18) which is bonded to the syringe body (2) and which may show written information of the syringe contents, and on the right side there is a cap portion (19) which is bonded to the reduced diameter portion (13) of the needle cap (4). The body portion (18) and the cap portion (19) are separated from each other by a crease line or perforation (20), which extends substantially parallel to the shorter edges (14) and (15) of the label (5). As can also be seen, the cap portion (19) is smaller than the body portion (18). The distance between the short edge (15) and the crease line or perforation (20) is such that the crease line or perforation (20) is positioned near the end face of the cap (4) or at the area where the nose portion (9) extends into the syringe body (2). The cap portion (19) is bonded by the permanent adhesive to the needle cap (4) and the body portion (18) is bonded to the outer surface of the syringe body (2).

The crease line or perforation (20) is of significant strength, so that the needle cap (4) can only be removed from the syringe body (2) by providing a predetermined force. Preferably the needle cap (4) is rotated about the axis of the syringe assembly (1) and the label (5) twists and breaks at the perforation (20). Sufficient evidence of tampering is provided due to the destruction of the label (5) at the perforation (20). Once the needle cap (4) is removed, the plunger assembly (3) can be engaged by pushing on the thumb rest (11).

Syringe assemblies (1) may be sold in cardboard boxes, six or eight assemblies (1) per box. Each of the syringe assemblies (1) is positioned in the cardboard box by clamping devices which hold the syringe assembly (1) in place. Due to the tamper evident label (5) each of these syringe assemblies (1) is provided with a proper indication of tamper. The material used to manufacture the label (5) and used for the adhesive is such that even cold storage of these assemblies (1), if necessary, is not a problem.

It can be understood from the above that the pre-filled tamper evident syringe assembly (1) of the present invention does not produce as much package material waste as has been the case with blister packaging of the prior art syringe packaging.

A further embodiment of the assembly (1) is shown in Figures 5 and 6. Identical or similar elements use the same reference designations as are used with regard to these elements referenced above. Only the main distinctions are described in the following.

The major distinction of the embodiment of Figures 5 and 6 as seen therein, is that the cap portion (19) of the label (5) is provided with openings (21), preferably rectangular openings, which are of identical size. Three of such openings (21) are provided in line and exactly in the middle between the short edge (15) and perforation line (20). The three openings (21) are separated from each other through bridging portions (22) and (23), as well as spaced apart from longer edge

(16) by bridging portion (24) and spaced apart from edge (17) by bridging portion (25).

The needle cap (4) is provided with at least one projection (26), which extends through the openings (21) of the label (5). This means, that the projection(s) (26) positively engage the openings (21), when the label is bonded to the syringe body (2). With such an embodiment, it is not necessary to provide the rear side of the cap portion (19) of the label (5) with an adhesive, although this could be done. The body portion (18) of the label (5) is provided with an adhesive as usual and bonded to the syringe body (2).

If the needle cap (4) is separated from the syringe body (2) the projection(s) (26) pull the cap portion (19) of the label away from the body portion (18) of the label along the perforation or crease line (20).

A third embodiment is now described with respect to Figures 7 and 8. Only the distinctions relative to the above embodiments are described in detail. Therefore, identical reference signs indicate identical or similar elements as referenced above.

The label (5) of this embodiment only includes two openings (27), preferably rectangular openings, separated from each other by a bridging portion (28). The outer ends of the openings (27) are confined by bridging portions (29) and (30).

The cap portion (19) is formed from an elongated strip (31) connected to the body portion (18) by the bridging portions (28, 29 and 30). The openings (27) thereon immediately abut the perforation (20) so that the cap portion (19) is only connected at three areas with the body portion (18). The upper part of the elongated strip (31) forms a pull tab (32) when the label (5) is bonded to the syringe body (2) and the needle cap (4).

The size of the openings (27) has a direct influence on the force needed to separate the cap portion (19) from the body portion (18). The force required to separate the

portions, therefore, can be controlled. Although in the embodiment of Figures 7 and 8 the cap portion (19) may be bonded by an adhesive to the needle cap (4), projections at the needle cap (4) which extend through the openings (27) as in the foregoing embodiment can be used.

As can be seen from Figure 8, whereas the edge (17) extends longitudinally, the upper edge (16) is stepped near and within the capped portion (19) to either provide for the pull tab (32) and an inclined edge portion (33) for proper separation along the perforation or crease line (20).

In Figure 9 a further embodiment of a tamper evident label (5) is shown which is distinguished from the label of Figure 3 by an elongated strip (34) to provide a pull tab (32).

The respective embodiments shown in the present invention are only examples for illustration and do not restrict the present invention. One skilled in the art will appreciate that other modifications may be envisioned, all of which are intended to be encompassed within the scope of the following claims. Especially, all features described herein can be combined with one another.

CLAIMS

1. A tamper evident syringe assembly (1) including a tubular syringe body (2) with a nose portion (9) for receiving a hollow needle, communicating with the interior of the syringe body (2), a needle cap (4) for protecting at least the nose portion (9) and a label (5) bonded to an outer surface of the syringe body (2) **characterized in that** at least a portion (13) of the needle cap (4) adjacent to the syringe body (2) is essentially the same diameter as the syringe body (2) and that the label (5) of the syringe body (2) extends onto the needle cap (4) and is bonded and/or positively engaged thereto so as to produce evidence of tampering when the needle cap (4) is removed.
2. Assembly according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the label (5) is wrapped around the syringe body (2) and/or the needle cap (4) at least at an angle range of 360 degrees.
3. Assembly according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** an inner surface of at least a portion of the label (5) is provided with a layer of permanent adhesive.
4. Assembly according to one of claims 1 to 3 **characterized in that** a crease line (20) is formed in the label (5) between the label portion (19) extending onto the needle cap (5) and the remainder (18) of the label.

5. Assembly according to claims 3 or 4, **characterized in that** the permanent adhesive is an acrylic adhesive.
6. Assembly according to one of claims 1 to 5, **characterized in that** the label (5) is made from a PVC film.
7. Assembly according to one of claims 1 to 5, **characterized in that** the label (5) is made from a PP film.
8. Assembly according to one of claims 4 to 7, **characterized in that** the label portion (19) extending onto the needle cap (4) is provided with a pull tab (32).
9. Assembly according to one of claims 4 to 8, **characterized in that** the label portion (19) extending onto the needle cap (4) is provided with at least one opening (21, 27) and the needle cap (4) is provided with at least one projection (26) extending through at least one opening (21, 27).
10. Assembly according to one of claims 1 to 9, **characterized in that** the needle cap portion (13) on which the label (5) is bonded has a rough surface.
11. Assembly according to claim 10, **characterized in that** the needle cap portion (13) is knurled and the corresponding label portion (19) is wrapped securely around the needle cap portion (13).
12. Assembly according to one of claims 9 to 11, **characterized in that** the label portion (19) bonded onto the needle cap (4) is formed from an elongated strip (31) connected through the bridging portions (22, 23, 24, and 25) to the remainder (18) of

the label (5), the bridging portions (22, 23, 24, or 25) laterally define at least one opening (21).

13. Assembly according to claim 12, **characterized in that** the label portion (19) bonded onto the needle cap (4) has two openings (27), the openings (27) about the crease line (20) and an elongated strip (31) and bridging portions (28, 29 or 30) laterally define the openings (27).
14. A pre-filled tamper evident syringe assembly (1) including a tubular syringe body (2) with a nose portion (9) for receiving a hollow needle, communicating with the interior of the syringe body (2), a needle cap (4) for protecting at least the nose portion (9) and a label (5) bonded to an outer surface of the syringe body (2), **characterized in that** at least a portion (13) of the needle cap (4) adjacent to the syringe body (2) is essentially the same diameter as the syringe body (2) and that the label (5) of the syringe body (2) extends onto the needle cap (4) and is bonded and/or positively engaged thereto so as to produce evidence of tampering when the needle cap (4) is removed.
15. Assembly according to claim 14, **characterized in that** the label (5) is wrapped around the syringe body (2) and/or the needle cap (4) at least at an angle range of 360 degrees.
16. Assembly according to claim 14 or 15, **characterized in that** an inner surface of at least a portion of the label (5) is provided with a layer of permanent adhesive.
17. Assembly according to one of claims 14 to 16 **characterized in that** a crease line (20) is formed in the label (5) between the

label portion (19) extending onto the needle cap (5) and the remainder (18) of the label.

18. Assembly according to claims 16 or 17, **characterized in that** the permanent adhesive is an acrylic adhesive.
19. Assembly according to one of claims 14 to 18, **characterized in that** the label (5) is made from a PVC film.
20. Assembly according to one of claims 14 to 18, **characterized in that** the label (5) is made from a PP film.
21. Assembly according to one of claims 17 to 20, **characterized in that** the label portion (19) extending onto the needle cap (4) is provided with a pull tab (32).
22. Assembly according to one of claims 17 to 21, **characterized in that** the label portion (19) extending onto the needle cap (4) is provided with at least one opening (21, 27) and the needle cap (4) is provided with at least one projection (26) extending through at least one opening (21, 27).
23. Assembly according to one of claims 14 to 22, **characterized in that** the needle cap portion (13) on which the label (5) is bonded has a rough surface.
24. Assembly according to claim 23, **characterized in that** the needle cap portion (13) is knurled and the corresponding label portion (19) is wrapped securely around the needle cap portion (13).

25. Assembly according to one of claims 22 to 24, **characterized in that** the label portion (19) bonded onto the needle cap (4) is formed from an elongated strip (31) connected through the bridging portions (22, 23, 24, and 25) to the remainder (18) of the label (5), the bridging portions (22, 23, 24, or 25) laterally define at least one opening (21).
26. Assembly according to claim 25, **characterized in that** the label portion (19) bonded onto the needle cap (4) has two openings (27), the openings (27) abut the crease line (20) and an elongated strip (31) and bridging portions (28, 29 or 30) laterally define the openings (27).
27. Tamper evident label (5) for use in a syringe assembly (1) according to one of claims 1 to 26 having a portion, which is bondable to an outer surface of a syringe body (2) and a portion (19) which is bondable and/or positively engageable to a portion (13) of a needle cap (4) having essentially the same diameter as the syringe body (2).

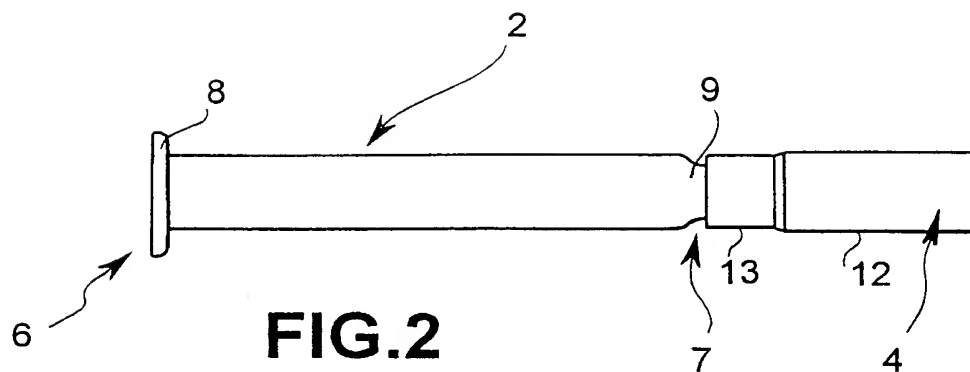


FIG.2



FIG.3

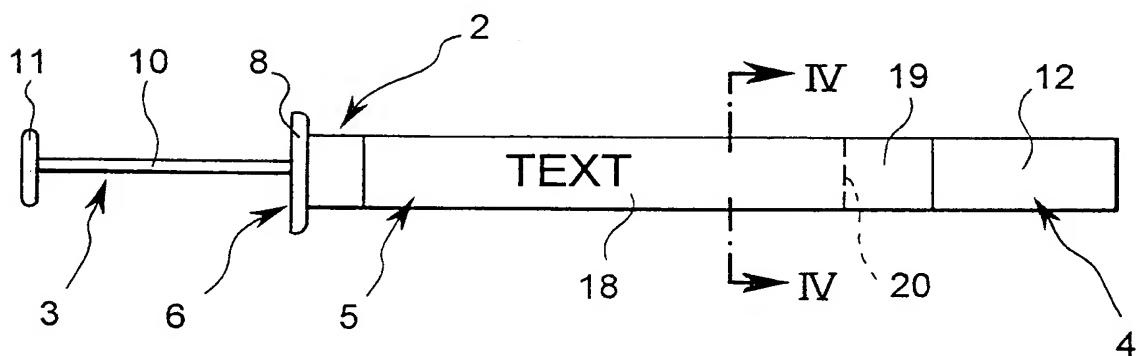


FIG.1

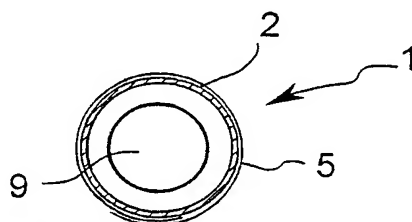


FIG.4

2/3

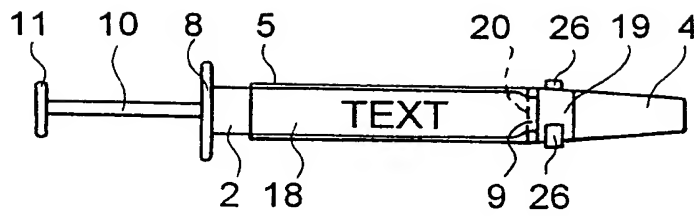


FIG. 5

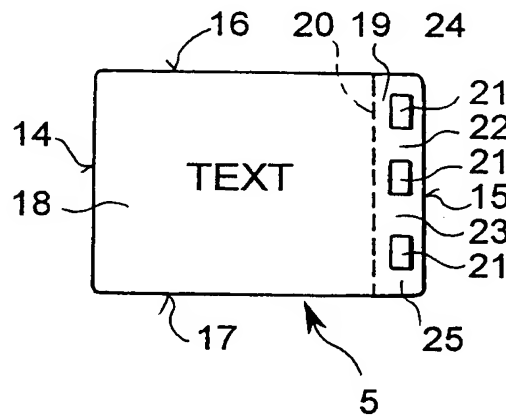


FIG. 6

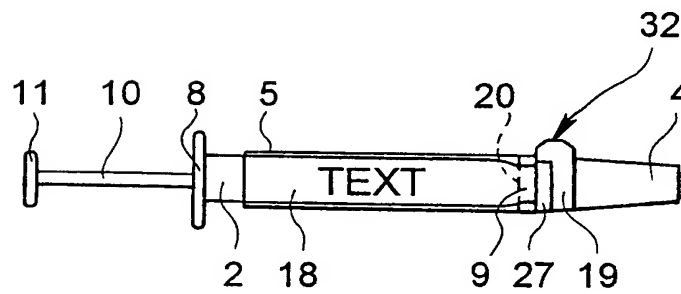


FIG. 7

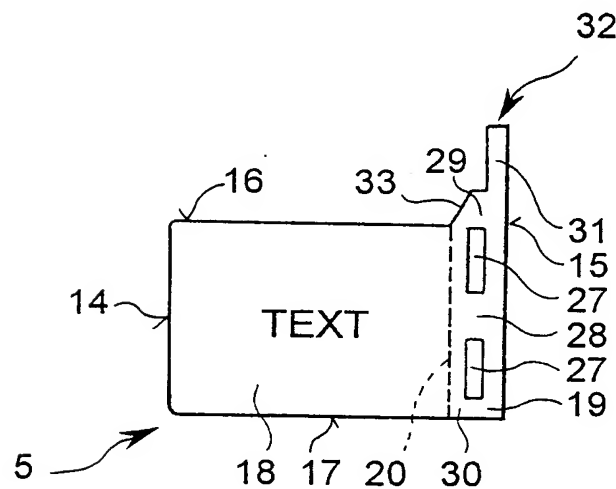
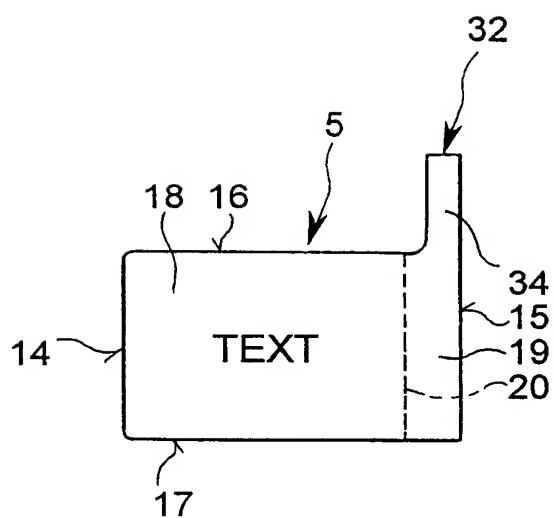


FIG. 8

**FIG.9**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/03345

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61M5/50 G09F3/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61M G09F A61J B65D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 506 015 A (SALINAS OSCAR ET AL) 9 April 1996 (1996-04-09) the whole document ---	1,7,14
A	EP 0 071 290 A (DUPHAR INT RES) 9 February 1983 (1983-02-09) page 3, line 3 -page 9, line 3; figures 1-4 ---	1
A	US 5 651 775 A (WALKER RICHARD BRADLEY ET AL) 29 July 1997 (1997-07-29) column 6, line 19 - line 37; figures 5,5A ---	1
A	US 5 823 997 A (THORNE DAVID L) 20 October 1998 (1998-10-20) column 6, line 49 -column 7, line 23; figures 5,6 --- -/--	1

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 July 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

24/07/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Jameson, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/03345

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>DE 42 36 393 A (PAGO ETIKETTIERSYSTEME GMBH) 25 June 1998 (1998-06-25) the whole document</p> <p>-----</p>	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/03345

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5506015	A	09-04-1996	US 5718859 A	17-02-1998
EP 0071290	A	09-02-1983	AT 19951 T	15-06-1986
			AU 547955 B	14-11-1985
			AU 8621982 A	27-01-1983
			CA 1180624 A	08-01-1985
			DE 3271349 D	03-07-1986
			DK 325882 A,B,	24-01-1983
			HK 4387 A	16-01-1987
			JP 1580986 C	11-10-1990
			JP 2005099 B	31-01-1990
			JP 58061754 A	12-04-1983
			KR 8803217 Y	15-09-1988
			US 4475903 A	09-10-1984
US 5651775	A	29-07-1997	NONE	
US 5823997	A	20-10-1998	US 5836917 A	17-11-1998
			US 5656031 A	12-08-1997
			US 5616135 A	01-04-1997
			US 5549708 A	27-08-1996
			US 5480385 A	02-01-1996
			US 5487734 A	30-01-1996
			US 5542927 A	06-08-1996
			AU 9304698 A	29-03-1999
			EP 1011759 A	28-06-2000
			NO 20001236 A	09-03-2000
			WO 9912592 A	18-03-1999
			US 5980488 A	09-11-1999
			AU 720121 B	25-05-2000
			AU 5083798 A	29-05-1998
			BR 9712875 A	01-02-2000
			CN 1235557 A	17-11-1999
			EP 1011755 A	28-06-2000
			WO 9819723 A	14-05-1998
			US 5928200 A	27-07-1999
			US 6024727 A	15-02-2000
			AU 1756597 A	22-08-1997
			BR 9702089 A	26-05-1998
			CA 2215036 A	07-08-1997
			EP 0837705 A	29-04-1998
			JP 11503358 T	26-03-1999
			NZ 328873 A	29-07-1999
			WO 9727890 A	07-08-1997
			AU 704966 B	13-05-1999
			BR 9510270 A	04-11-1997
			CA 2205831 A	18-07-1996
			CN 1171745 A	28-01-1998
			EP 0801579 A	22-10-1997
			NZ 302476 A	25-11-1998
			AU 4853796 A	31-07-1996
			WO 9621483 A	18-07-1996
DE 4236393	A	25-06-1998	NONE	